BY POE[illegible]

JAS. FULTON, Ed[illegible]

Terms [illegible]

One year, in advance, [illegible]
When payment is delayed [illegible]
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, [illegible], Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1853.....NO. 34.

[illegible]
A liberal discount [illegible]
ing one square, which [illegible]
VANCE.
☞ No advertisement, [illegible]
one, under ANY CIRCU[illegible]

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 5v9-tf

MURRAY & GRANT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
April 29th, 1853. 33-3m

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant.
219-tf Wilmington, N[illegible]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4. 1852 39-12m

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdk'fs.**
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.
Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Newbernian, and Goldsboro' Republican, copy 3 times, and send bill and marked copies to the subscriber.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and known in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—20 baskets of superior quality, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.
RALPH & CO., 23 FULTON ST., N. Y..
OFFER FOR SALE a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of Plows, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Thrashers and Seperators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED—a large variety. FERTILISERS—Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.
MANUFACTURERS of SCHNEBLY'S Reaping and Mowing Machine; DANIELS' Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Agents for the sale of WM. HOVEY'S Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail. [March 25, 1853.—29-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with a FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following and other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
30 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Tobacco, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy and Plain Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Cherry Street, between Front and North Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Buggies, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neat and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

WHIPS, WHIPS.—On hand, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey, Overseer's, &c., for sale low by
April 8, 1853, WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.
THE above reward will be given for my boy, who ranaway from me some few days since. Said boy's name is MARLEY V. PEARSON, and was bound to me according to Law. A. S. C. POWELL.
Clinton, Sampson co., N. C., April 22d, 1853 33-2w.

$100 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one John Currie, late of the county of Bladen, stands charged with the murder of one Kincheon Vause, in the county of Columbus, and that the said Currie has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.
Now, therefore, to the end that the said Currie may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Columbus county.
No description of John Currie has been given.
Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 11th day of April, A. D., 1853. DAVID S. REID.
By the Governor,
Samuel F. Adams, Private Secretary.
April 22d, 1853 33-w3w.

52 NO. 1 MULES FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers have now on the way from Kentucky, FIFTY TWO of the FINEST MULES ever driven to this State. They average about sixteen hands high, & are well formed. They will be at Fayetteville on or about the 3d of May, and will come from thence to this place, and part of them will be at Sampson Superior Court.
For further information please address immediately the subscribers at Fayetteville.
DEVANE & WILSON.
Wilmington, April 22d, 1853 33-2t*

THE LAST CHANCE.
ON Saturday, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1853, the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, eight Lots of Land at the Depot on the Railroad near Whiteville. Notes bearing interest from the day of sale, with good security, will be required from the purchaser.
April 22d, '53.—[33-tds.] JOSIAH MAULTSBY.

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale the well know Red Bank plantation, in the county of Robinson, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Lumber River, on the main road from Lumberton. to Floral College, seventeen miles from the former, and seven from the latter place, also, on the main road from Harlleesville, S. C., to Fayetteville, thirty-three miles south of the latter place.—They feel no hesitation in saying that said plantation possess as many conveniences and advantages as any ever offered for sale in this section of the State. There is now on the premises and in successful operation, a saw mill running two saws, and a grist mill, and cotton gin. All of which are run upon the best and most improved plans. The home demand for lumber is always great, with the additional advantage of transporting it by the river to Georgetown, S. C., and the intermediate landings.
Timber for the use of the mill is plentiful. The grist mill and cotton gin have each a fine custom.
The lands are, generally, heavily timbered, and being on and near the river, are very valuable for turpentine, ton timber, &c. Turpentine can always be sold at a fair price in Lumberton; and timber at Georgetown and the steam mills on the river.
There are about 500 acres of cleared land, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, well adapted to the various articles of produce usually raised in this latitude.
The dwelling house is large and comfortable. The negro cabins are all frame work; well lighted and ventilated, brick chimney and shingle roofs; most of them have been erected within the last five years.
The corn and fodder houses, stable buildings, &c., are mostly new and well located. The location is healthy. The water, both well and spring, is excellent.
There is also upon the premises a large store house one-fourth of a mile from the dwelling, a Presbyterian Church one mile, and a Methodist Church two miles. The store house is in a public place. The stand, for selling goods and making good debts, is equal to any in the State.
There is regular service in both Churches, by ministers of their respective denominations.
Persons desiring further information, can address the subscribers at Gilopoliss or examine the premises. Preference will be given to any one buying the whole, or it will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms—one-half cash upon the delivery of possession, the balance on reasonable time.
WILLIAM McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.
Red Banks, Robeson co., April 9, 1853 32-tf

I will also sell 1200 acres unimproved, heavily timbered land, on the east side of Lumber river, twelve miles above Lumberton. Persons wishing timber and turpentine lands, would do well to apply early. JOHN McNEILL.

$225 REWARD.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid. by Benjamin Hallett, of the said County, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named LOTT, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lott Williams, of Onslow county; and BOB, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said master's service, and are supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slaves forthwith to return home to their master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said LOTT and BOB, do not return home and surrender themselves immediately after the publication of these presence, that any person may kill and destroy the said slaves by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 28th day of February, 1853. W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J P., [Seal.]

$225 REWARD.
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for Negro LOTT, either dead or alive; and Twenty-Five Dollars for BOB'S head, delivered to the subscriber in the town of Wilmington.
March 2d, 1853.—[26-tf] BENJAMIN HALLETT.

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine;
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

NEW SINGING BOOK PATENT NOTES!
THE HARP OF THE SOUTH:
A new and extensive collection of Church Music, by I. B. Woodbury, author of the Dulcimer, Liber Musicus, &c.
THIS book embraces many new features, and, it is confidently believed, will be found the most comprehensive, attractive and useful work of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared in answer to numerous calls from the South and West, and embraces the Gems from all the most popular round note books in the country, together with much new Music written expressly for its pages. By special arrangement, the right to use the favorite compositions of Lowell Mason, Esq., the distinguished composer and editor, has been obtained, and a careful selection from his very popular works, the Handel and Haydn Society's Collection; The Boston Academy's Collection; The Carmina Sacra, (of which last work alone over 300,000 copies have been sold,) and others, has been made. Selections have also been made from the works of Thomas Hastings and William B. Bradbury, Esqs. as well as from the other most distinguished American and Foreign Composers. The choicest pieces have also been inserted from The Dulcimer, by Mr. Woodbury, a work which has had the astonishing sale of 125,000 copies in the short time since its publication.
Some idea of the extent and variety of this work may be given by mentioning that beside a very large number of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of all Meters, Anthems, and Set Pieces, for all occasions, and Revival Hymns, and Music, it also contains a large number of Juvenile Songs for the Sabbath School and Social Circle, and a collection of Secular Pieces, but of a Moral Cast, for the use of Singing Schools, &c. To the whole is prefixed The Elements of Music Made Easy, being a full exposition of the subject, illustrated by numerous Exercises and pleasing pieces for class practice. Teachers, Choristers and others interested are invited to examine this work. Retail price $1 00.
For sale by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia; W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati; H. Cushman, St. Louis; A. Carter, Chattanooga; T. [illegible] & Co., [illegible]; by book [illegible]
(late Mason [illegible]
Feb. [illegible]

General Notices.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE next annual meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.
The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.
W. W. HARRIS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec. Sect'y.
April 8, 1853. [31-tm]—D from 10m tm

LUMBERTON HOTEL.
THE subscribers inform the public that they have purchased the Hotel lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and shelters. Their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
J. W. REGAN,
J H. CALDWELL.
Lumberton, April 8th. 1853. 31-3m

COOPERS WANTED,
TO make Spirits Turpentine Casks, to whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given.
J. R. BLOSSOM.
April 1st, 1853. 277-1w—31-tf

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Brick Court House, with tin roof, at Smithville, Brunswick county, North Carolina, will be received, till the 29th May, 1853.
The building to be about 46 by 40; with rooms for the Register, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, and Grand Jury in the Basement. The Court and Petit Jury room in second story.
For particulars, enquiry must be made of Samuel Langdon, at Smithville, N. C.
Plans and specifications may be submitted by those who propose, but no allowance will be made for plans not adopted by the Commissioners.
Bond with approved security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work will be required.
F. J. HILL.
THOS. G. DREW,
OWEN D. HOLMES, } Comm'rs.
SAM'L LANGDON,
JOHN BROWN,
March 18, 1853. 28-8t

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed from his old stand on Market st., to the new and commodious Store on Front st., No. 1 *Granite Row*, one door below Mr. J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and adjoining Messrs. McRae & Harriss' Crockery Store, where he is now opening a very large stock of HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING CANES, viz: 1000 dozen Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, single and double brims, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $7 50 per dozen; 300 dozen Men's and Boys' single and double brim Leghorn, assorted, from $1 50 to $30 per dozen; 50 dozen Men's and Youth's Panamas, at prices from $12 to $30 per dozen; Fur, Silk, Moleskin and Wool Hats, of every variety, style and price; a large assortment of Children and Misses' Hats; also, a full and complete assortment of Men's, Boy's and Infants' Caps, Cloth, Silk, Plush, Silk Glazed, &c. &c.; 75 dozen Silk, Scotch, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, assorted sizes, colors and prices; 50 dozen Walking Canes Gold and Silver, Ivory and Pearlheads, Whalebone, Hickory, &c. &c.; to which the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country is respectfully solicited
All goods in my line, will be sold at lower prices for the quality, than by any other store in the State. Country Merchants will find my stock very desirable and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house North or South. A call is respectfully solicited from all wishing to purchase articles in my line, either at wholesale or retail.
C. MYERS, Hattor,
No. 1 Granite Row, Front st.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called Eady, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

BOOKS FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.
WILL be ready early in March, Dr. Bird's universally popular novel, "NICK OF THE WOODS, or the Jibbenainosay," new and revised edition. in one volume, 12mo, with illustrations by Darley. Price $1 25.
⁂ Dr. Bird's "Nick of the Woods" has, from its first publication, been a great favorite at home and abroad; it is now reissued, revised and corrected by the author, to meet a general demand.
"A STRAY YANKEE IN TEXAS," by Philip Paxton, with illustrations by Darley. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.
⁂ Philip Paxton's Sketches of Life in the South-West, through the "Spirit of the Times," the "Literary World," and other journals, have been universally well received. His "Stray Yankee in Texas" will not diminish his reputation. Good sense, good humor, sound patriotism, and hearty animal spirits commend these books to the youth of the whole country. Also, just published,
NAPOLEON IN EXILE, or a Voice from St. Helena; by Barry O'Meara. In two vols., 12mo., with plates. Price $2.
MACAULAY'S SPEECHES.—"Speeches and Addresses of the Rt. Hon. T. Babington Macaulay," in two vols., 12mo., $2.
CLOVERNOOK, or Recollections of our Home in the West, by Alice Carey. Fourth ed., with illustrations by Darley. Price $1.
MEAGER'S SPEECHES.—Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, by Thomas Francbes Meagher.—In one volume, 12mo., with a portrait. Price $1.
THE MEN OF THE TIME; or Sketches of Living Notables; containing nearly 900 Biographies. 12mo, cloth.—$1 50.
For sale by the Booksellers generally. Published by
J. S. REDFIELD,
March 4, 1853—[26-2m] 110 & 112 Nassau st., N. Y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 23, 1852 17-tf

LARGE Axles of Superior quality—Suitable for Timber Waggons. Extra Timber Axes; House and Yard Axes, cheap. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

FINAL NOTICE.
ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-10ju

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished [illegible] edge or dimension MARBLE, of all qualities, at manufacturers' prices, all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMBS, [illegible] every other article in his line, [illegible]

Schools.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.
BENJAMIN J. TENNEY, A. M.....Principal.
Miss ELIZA HESTER, Instructress in Female Department
THE Trustees are happy to announce that this Institution is now permanently established, and in a flourishing condition. Testimonials of the highest character warrant them in saying that the qualifications of the Teachers whom they have engaged, are such as to ensure, to all who may patronize the institution, the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.
A large and commodious building has been erected with separate rooms, and ample accommodations for both the Male and Female Departments.
A very extensive and complete Apparatus has been provided for the illustration of the different branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Frequent lectures will be given, with experiments in the various branches of Physical Science, throughout the Academic year, which commenced on the 4th inst.
An excellent Piano is furnished for the use of Pupils in Music.
The course of study will be as extensive as in any similar institution in the State. Pupils may here pursue all branches necessary to fit them for an advanced standing in any College in the Union.
From the encouragement which this school has heretofore met with, the Trustees have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows per session:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c..	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic...	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin.....	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches..	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.....	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics.....	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek.....	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument....	15 00
	Music on Guitar.....	10 00
	Painting and Drawing.....	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work.....	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.
TRUSTEES:

P. W. MONTFORD,	PHILIP KOONCE,
JASPER ETHERIDGE,	F. S. HUMPHREY,
A. J. MURRILL,	W. D HUMPHREY,
G. J. WARD,	OTWAY SANDERS,
D. W. SIMMONS,	GEORGE WARD,
C. D. FOY,	J. S. WREN,
JOHN COOK,	EDWARD WARD.

W. S. HUMPHREY.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. Murrill, Sec'y.
Oct. 9th, 1852. 5-tf
Wilmington Herald, Newbernian, and Spirit of the Age, please copy.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.
THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.....	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.....	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.....	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.....	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions
J D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,
WILL commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th of February and close its scholastic year 15th Dec, 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars, address the principal. JAMES H. BRENT,
Dec. 31—17-6m Smithville, N. C.

SPIRITUALIST'S LIBRARY.
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN,
NEW YORK,
HAVE a comple assortment of Books and Periodicals devoted to the facts, philosophy, and advocacy of Spiritualism, which they will supply in any quantity, and on the most favorable terms. We refer to the Spiritual Telegraph for the list of our Books, prices, rates of postage, &c.
THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH is a weekly paper, devoted to the Elucidation of Phenomena, and contains a record of the most interesting facts, &c. A very interesting discussion of the facts and philosophy of the Manifestations, is now in course of publication, between Dr. B. W. Richmond and S. B. Brittan. All the back numbers can be furnished. Subscription price, $1 50 per annum. Specimen copies sent FREE.
The increasing interest, and rapid occurrence of facts, demand more space and additional services, and the Telegraph, (volume II, to commence in May next,) will be greatly enlarged, after which the price will be Two Dollars.
THE SHEKINAH, Volume II, is being issued Monthly, and is devoted to mental and Spiritual Science. It contains many important facts and profound expositions of the psychological laws on which they depend. Each number contains at least 48 pages of original matter, from the ablest contributors, and is embellished with a portrait, on steel, of some Spiritualist or Reformer. Terms, $3 per annum.
The first volume of the Shekinah is elegantly printed and bound, and its intrinsic merits and artistic beauty entitle it to a place in every Library. Price, in morocco, lettered and gilt. $3; in muslin, $2 50.
A liberal discount made to the Trade. Address
PATRIDGE & BRITTAN.
No. 3, Courtlandt street, New York.
March 10th, 1853. 27-3m.

NEW BOOKS.
RECEIVED this day, the 1st of March, 1853, at L. H. PIERCE'S Book Store.
Home Scenes and Studies, by Grace Aquilar, author of Woman's Friendship, &c. This book needs no recommendation from any one, it is sufficient to say: it is by Grace Aquilar.
Life and works of Robert Burns: edited by Robert Chambers. The most complete collection of Burn's works ever compiled.
Queechy, by the author of Wide Wide World.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Cabin and Parlor.
Also, the following new Novels and cheap publications:
The Fortunes of the Colville Family, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c. A gem of a household book, worthy to be introduced into every social circle. It is a beautiful picture of social life.
The Ocean Born, a tale of the Southern Seas.
The Marrying man, a tale founded on fact, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c.
The Flying Artillerist, a tale of Mexican Treachery, contains many beautiful episodes of love, and full of singular adventures.
Ruth Garnett or the Loves of the Earl of Rochester, a Romance of Court Intrigue, by W. H. Ainsworth.
Hester Somerset, a novel by N******** M*****, first American by the last London edition; this is an excellent work.
The Course of Clifton, a tale of expiation and redemption, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth, in 2 vols., author of the Discarded Daughter, &c., &c.
The Confessional or the Black Penitents, or the Italian, by Mrs. Radcliffe.
Minnie Grey, or who is the Heir, by the author of Amy Lawrence, beautifully illustrated.
Zingra, the Gipsey, by Annetta Maria Maillard.
Claude Duval, the dashing Highway man.
Lord Saxondale, or Life among the London Aristocracy. This work is distinguished in an extraordinary degree, by all those attractive qualities which have rendered the name of G. W. M. Reynolds so widely elevated.
Gus Howard, or How to Win a Wife, by the author of Minnie Grey, &c. There is still hope for English Literature so long as such works as Minnie Grey and Gus Howard shall continue to be written. The former we have wholly read; the latter, which is a sequel to the first, we are now engaged in reading; and we must confess that we have rarely been so deeply interested and entertained, as in their perusal.
Stories of Waterloo, by W. H. Maxwell. The Gipsey, by G. P. R. James. First Love, a story of Woman's Heart, by Eugene Sue. The Mysterious Marksman, or the Outlaws of New York, by Emmerson Bennett.
Ugly Effie, by Mrs. Caroline Hentz, author of Rena Lerida. &c. The Adventures of Capt. Blake, by W. H. Maxwell.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '53—17v6] Contractors and Builders.

JUST RECEIVING—Whole, half and quarter [illegible]
[illegible]

Santa Anna's Restoration to the Mexican Presidency.

By the arrival at N. York of the steamship Black Warrior, we have news from Cuba to the 12th inst., and from Mexico to the 6th.

The English steamer Avon arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. To the latter port she had brought Gen. Santa Anna on the 1st. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm, firing of salutes and other demonstrations of joy. The authorities of the city, and those recently arrived from the capital, went on board, and conducted him to Vera Cruz with great solemnity. The President disembarked, leaning on the arms of the Commandant General and of the Civil Governor. A triumphal arch was erected in the grand plaza through which he passed. On one side of the arch were inscribed the words, "To his Excellency the President, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, 17th March, 1853." On the other, "Liberty, peace, and order."

The cortege proceeded to the church, and, after a solemn *te deum*, conducted the President to the National Palace, when Santa Anna received the commission charged with presenting to him the credentials of his having been elected President of the republic. Other commissions of minor importance were afterwards presented. During the night there were illuminations, fireworks, and numerous serenade.

On the following day (the 2d) Gen. Santa Anna published a manifesto to the nation, of which we subjoin a translation:

Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to his Compatriots.

Mexicans:—On placing my foot on the shores of my country, I salute them with the liveliest emotions. My heart has palpitated with tenderness from the time when my eyes commenced to discover around our coasts the lofty mountains which indicate the proximity of a land in which everything is dear to my heart, in which everything brings to me the dearest remembrances.

You had called me, believing me useful to save you from the state of anarchy and superstition into which you have fallen, and I have not delayed in responding to your summons. You already have me on your soil, resolved

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

A Convention.

Thus far we have foreborne any allusion to a Convention in this District for the purpose of selecting a Congressional candidate, for several reasons, but chiefly because we did not perceive any demand for it on the part of the Democrats of the District, whose desires in the matter would, of course, be decisive. Nor have we found any such dissatisfaction with the course of our Representative, Mr. Ashe, as led us to regard the movement as necessary. Nor, indeed have we found any dissatisfaction. These, of course, were simply our own views, subject to the decision of the party at large, to whom all such questions must finally be submitted. The change made in the District from its former composition has not appeared to us as of sufficient importance to alter previously existing opinions or arrangements, the only new County, Richmond, having polled only 146 votes for General Pierce; and we feel confident that this Spartan band of republicans will be fully prepared to act in concert with the great body of their party in the other portions of the District, and to ratify any just arrangement which may be made. In our own approval of Mr. Ashe's course, we have simply given utterance to the sentiment of the Democratic press of the State, without a single exception, that we have been able to discover; and also of the Democratic press of other States, in all cases, where allusion to that gentleman has been made. In this, as in other matters, the people of the district are the final arbiters.

The policy of holding a Convention must depend, in a great measure, upon the probability of obtaining a full and satisfactory representation; and this again upon the interest manifested by the people and their belief in its necessity under existing circumstances; for, without such belief, strongly entertained, no full and satisfactory representation of the people of the District could be got together at this busy time of the year; and it is almost unnecessary to add that, without such full and satisfactory representation, a Convention could hardly command the respect and acquiescence of the party.

It will be seen that we publish the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, held last week, in Duplin county, upon this subject. It will remain for our readers to form their own conclusions, upon which their action will be premised after proper reflection.

We know that, so far as Mr. Ashe is concerned, he is perfectly willing to submit his claims to the action of a Convention, and to abide the decision of the district, in any proper manner in which it may be expressed. In any remarks in regard to the policy of a Convention, we express simply our own views without committing or wishing to commit other parties.

☞ The Superior Court of Law for New Hanover county commences its first two-weeks session this morning, His Honor Judge Dick presiding. The keeping of jurors and witnesses, from the country, so long from their business, in the most active season, is a very serious inconvenience, and we trust that a compensating advantage will be realized by the disposal of business upon the docket. It is much to be desired, if these long sessions are to continue, that some method could be devised for relieving our farmers of so protracted an attendance at this season of the year, when it cannot fail to operate as heavy tax upon them.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

The Two-Weeks Court.

Although the detention of country Jurors for two consecutive weeks at this season of the year, is unquestionably a very serious inconvenience, not to say loss to the particular individuals so detained; still there can be but little doubt but that some method for expediting causes, and measurably, at least, clearing the docket, had become actually and indispensably necessary: and that, upon the whole, the inconvenience so arising, can hardly, under any circumstances, begin to equal that produced by an attendance of parties and witnesses in cases which had laid over from term to term, on and on, without being reached: and in addition to such inconvenience, must be reckoned the still greater evil arising from the delay, if not virtual denial of justice, under the former one-week system. A remoddeling and rearrangement of our whole judicial system, has for some time been earnestly desired by the great majority of those best acquainted with, or most directly interested in the matter; and, perhaps, if such reform of the whole system were perfected, some better method might be hit upon; as, for instance, by having more frequent terms of the Superior Courts,—say three or four, instead of two—in the year; or by the appointment of a resident local Judge for this place or district. But in the mean time, and in the absence of such change, or even the possibility of effecting it, no better plan could well be hit upon for helping to clear the docket here, than the holding of two-weeks Courts. We are far from thinking the arrangement perfect; but that arises, in a great measure, from the imperfection of the system upon which it is founded. Some practical details will have to be adjusted, especially in regar to the attendance of Jurors, and the like. These details experience will suggest; and no doubt they can be arranged at the next General Assembly, which body, we hope, will reflect a little more credit upon the State than the conduct of some factious members caused the last to do. We might wish for a more thorough reorganization of the Judicial system; but as yet, we can hardly hope for it, and therefore, our plan is to make the best of things as they are. The misfortune with our State, and we may add our national Legislature, is that it is too hurried; and that measures passing through, are not subjected in their details to the rigid examination, nor perfected by the suggestions of the more experienced members; but either marred by hasty and ill-digested amendments, or if allowed to escape this misery, are launched forth, not the product of the collective wisdom of the Legislation, but simply dependant upon the framer for the perfection of all their details.—Knowing this to be the mode of doing business, we are rather surprised at the few practical defects in the bill, than inclined to find fault because such do exist. But it is necessary and proper that such defects should be pointed out, so as to lead to their amendment, and that the people should signify their wishes for the direction of their future Representatives.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—Col. Outlaw having just saved his distance, and come out at the Eleventh hour for Gen. Scott, will, beyond doubt, be again the Whig candidate in the First District. Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, of Halifax, and Gen. Thos. J. Person, of Northampton county, are the prominent names on the Democratic side, and one of them, we presume, will be the party candidate, and receive a full, cordial, and, we hope, successful support. The Halifax Republican speaks encouragingly of the prospects, and tells the Democrats of the District to be of good cheer.

☞ A man named Kelly was run over and killed by the cars on the Raleigh and Gaston Road on Friday night last. He was lying on the track a sleep and drunk.

Rather Fooling [illegible]

That very many of the best and staunchest Whigs in the country could not give even the semblance of a support to Gen. Scott, and that a still larger number supported him faintly, if at all, is a fact for the verification of which even the organs and leaders of the party by whom he was urged for the Presidency might be easily quoted. And these dissenting Whigs, be it remembered, were not, by any means, factionists, but, generally speaking, men who had been distinguished by their rigid adherence to party discipline upon former occasions, and who split off from Gen. Scott, not for the purpose of embracing any wild theories, or the promotion of any personal ambitions, it being obviously their personal interest, in a majority of cases, to have adhered to him. They simply shared in the distrust so rife, and so deeply grounded; and assumed the position which they did from considerations that should have won for them the respect and the confidence of southern constituencies of their own political creed, rather than the reverse. But we perceive that a different course is to be pursued by some of the managing leaders of the Whig party in this State and elsewhere; and that Scottism is alone to be recognised as the test of party faith; and that all anti-Scott Whigs are to be ostracised or their existence ignored. As Democratic partizans, desirous of the success of our party, we see in this false step of our opponents grounds for congratulation, since no more efficient method could have been devised for preventing the re-organization of the shattered remains of what was the Whig party. But as lovers of fair dealing among men, and among parties, we cannot fail to regard such movement as eminently unjust to gentlemen, whose sole fault was a fuller appreciation of the popular feeling, and a larger sympathy with the popular heart. These gentlemen resisted to the utmost the nomination of General Scott, and when their resistance proved unavailing, refused to become parties to a transaction, which to their views, at least, bore the appearance of a sacrifice and surrender of the Whig party at the south to the Seward influence of the north; and when we make use of the expression —"Seward influence"—we mean generally, the northern abolition faction, without caring to debate the question as to whether Seward is or is not the actual and precise embodiment of such influence — The impolicy of such a course is commensurate with its unjustice, as will be proven by the result.

We pass over the war made upon Hon. Kenneth Rayner, by Henry W. Miller, Esq., and those with whom he acts, and only allude to it thus briefly as one of the first manifestations, Mr. Rayner having felt conscious of Gen. Scott's failure and so expressed himself; and proceed to notice the case of Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, a gentleman whose party fidelity was never before doubted, nor is it now, but who could not conscientiously take the field or use any exertions for Gen. S.; against Mr. Caldwell no fault had been found as a representative, no decadence of popularity had been alleged as a man, and yet we notice that a recent Whig Convention in his district, or that composed almost wholly of the district which he formerly represented, has not only thrown him overboard and nominated another in his stead, but has not marked its recognition of his services by the slightest token or most trivial word of kindness.—Col. R. C. Puryear, the nominee, is certainly a gentleman of respectable character and fair talents, but perhaps the most bitter and impulsive partisan in the district, and, as if the Convention had intended to couple something of additional insult with silence and rejection, Col. Puryear was in the canvass the antipodes of Mr. Caldwell, as far at least as members of the same party could be supposed to occupy that position.

Scottism and anti-Scottism are at war in the Mountain District, where Mr. Clingman has to stand up against the whole force of the party machinery, of which the mainspring seems to be at Raleigh. What the immediate result may be we cannot pretend to say, although we think Mr. Clingman will triumph; be that as it may, however, of the ultimate effects there can be no question. If the wire-pullers in the centre are determined to bring the Whig party within the narrow limits of Scott-Sewardism, and to flourish the lash of that exploded humbug over its members, then indeed our trouble in beating them will be comparatively trifling We found means of accounting for many of the odd vagaries and foolish positions of the Scott leaders during the campaign; but for a persistence in such, now that the bubble is burst, it would be difficult, in consistence with candor, to find a more flattering name than rank bigotry or sheer crazyness.

To despise an opponent is the surest way to provide defeat for ourselves, and we are too well aware of the activity and determination of the Whig party in this State to fall into the mistake of supposing that they will either abandon the contest, or yield an easy victory, even after the Waterloo defeat of last year. Nay, we have too high a respect for a party comprising so many able, intelligent and respectable gentlemen, even to affect anything like disparagement of it as so constituted, but for the hemmed-in, proscriptive, Scott-Seward organization that is sought to be rallied upon the basis of opposition to General Pierce, we cannot entertain the same feeling, nor yield to it that respect which we might do to a party and not a faction; nor can we believe that the high-toned people of the State, even those who have rejoiced in the name of Whig, can yield obedience to its mandates or respect its authority.

Divisions In the Whig Ranks.—The Wilmington Herald.

We question very much indeed, whether the Wilmington Herald will make any capital by the misrepresentation, in its issue of to-day, of our article of Monday last, in regard to the attempt of a certain faction in the Whig party to draw the line of political fidelity so closely as to ostracise all those members of that party who could not support General Scott. We are vain enough to suppose that every intelligent reader will examine our article for himself before forming a judgment upon its merits, and he will see that it is to this hemmed-in and proscriptive faction, that we are unable to yield that respect which we concede to the large and intelligent, though, we believe, mistaken body of men, constituting the Whig party. Many, very many, indeed, of those who voted for General Scott, will be unable to yield the consent of their judgment to the dictatorial spirit of a few, who, after first bringing upon the Whig party the ruinous effects produced by the nomination of Gen. Scott, would now complete their work by perpetuating the evil as a party institution, and the test of Whig orthodoxy. *Such* a test *no* people of any party at the South will submit to.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

PAINFUL TO REFLECT UPON.—The New York papers state, that of the one thousand men who formed the New York Regiment in the Mexican War, only sixty are alive, and but forty of these able to earn their living.

☞ The Star of the West arrived at New York 25th inst., from San Juan. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the steamer United States, at New Orleans.

☞ The President has appointed Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, Minister to Central America.

[illegible] him down in carriages [illegible] Polka, Waltz and Quadrille, and [illegible] him in "potations pottle deep," after having first soaked him in "Scheidam Schnappe." In fact, the great effort seems to be to "kill time," knock him in the head and get clear of him; and for this purpose do people read novels, and hunt after something strange or startling in the newspapers, and even perpetrate the folly of writing verses and falling in love, all out of a feeling of malignity to old times, induced by a consciousness that the old fellow will, some day or other, be too hard for the crowd, and cause them, in sailor phrase, to "slip their wind" and "naterally gin out."

Would that we were the enviable possessor of some awful and most outrageous piece of news for the benefit and delectation of our readers:—that we possessed, in our armory, some new and most potent weapon wherewithall to assail and de'uncticate certain tedious hours,—upon meeting with which one gossip might seriously exclaim, "Did you ever?" to which answereth her neighbor, "No, I never!"—Would that certain Manchou Tartars, or some other distant and flat-nosed people, were again to overrun China and cut off all the celestial tails, or that the Russians were to overthrow Turkey, and thereby reduce the price of marketing. Any of these things might enable us to get along. Without some of them, we hardly know how we shall survive. It is not even the season for "Mammoth Squashes," and we hear of no seven-legged puppies, nor even a two-tailed hog, like unto that which came through here a little over two years ago, and which the enterprising owner described as "one parfact hog before, and two parfact hogs behoind." It is true, the Superior Court is in session, but we almost regret to say that there is no chance of Judge Dick having any body hung, nor have we received notice of any intended suicides, nor any other delightfully exciting tragedies. Awful, isn't it?

On Monday next, it is true there will be an election for Commissioners of Navigation, and a pretty full vote be polled, we think; at any rate there are several tickets out, all composed of highly respectable citizens. For particulars, see announcements in Journal; and away along in August there will be a Congressman and a County Court Clerk, and a Superior Court Clerk, to be elected. For Congress, Mr. Ashe is alone in the field so far; for County Court Clerk of New Hanover county, Dr. Simpson, formerly a candidate, and Mr. Bunting, the present incumbent, are in the field. Both good and capable men.

Won't some friend do us the favor to break his own neck, so we can get a paragraph? We'll "spread" ourselves on the obituary.

☞ On Saturday morning Coroner Wood held an inquest at Federal Point, over the bodies of John C. Farrow and James Johnson; verdict of the jury, accidental drowning.

It appeared from the testimony that the deceased left the house of Farrow on Wednesday morning for the purpose of boarding a vessel at sea, crossing over to the banks in a skiff. Nothing was heard of them that day or Thursday; but, upon Friday, some of the neighbors, at the request of Mrs. Farrow, who had become uneasy, went over to the banks to search for the missing men, and found their bodies upon the beach, the skiff near by; one had his neck broken, and the other was bruised about the face; the boat was also considerably injured, the sails torn and one of the oars broken, the boat having evidently been upset in the surf, and most probably turned over upon the men, inflicting the injuries noticed upon their bodies. Both of the deceased have left families.

☞ George A. Brinson, a black man belonging to Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen, got drowned on Thursday night last, by falling off the wharf in the neighborhood of Mr. VanBokkelen's distillery, at the lower end of town. Coroner Conoley held an inquest over him last Sunday night. Verdict, "Accidental Drowning."

☞ Thackery has gone home to England, having netted, by his course of lectures throughout the United States, about twelve thousand dollars.

For the Journal.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Duplin county, assembled in the Court House at Kenansville, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when, on motion, Col. John J. Whitehead, was called to the Chair, and Patrick Merritt, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the Chairman appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Stephen M. Grady, W. J. Houston, Edward P. Routledge and John B. Hussey, who, after a short retirement, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time is rapidly approaching when the Democratic voters of Duplin will be called upon to co-operate with their brethren of the Third Congressional District, in choosing a Representative in the National Congress; and whereas further, we are induced to fear that there may be disorganization and defeat to the party without harmony and concert of action, in which that portion of the District added on by the recent arrangement of the Legislature, may freely participate, therefore—

Resolved, That we are unwilling to take any step, or do any act by which opposition or censure may be implied to Hon. W. S. Ashe, the distinguished gentleman who represented us in the last Congress; that we have no motive or desire, beyond the promotion of concord, and the concentration of party strength against political opponents and disorganizers; but that we sincerely believe the holding of a general Convention to be the only means by which this object may be attained; and we respectfully suggest to the voters of the District, the holding of the same at Clinton, Sampson county, on the first Thursday in June next.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent the county of Duplin in said Convention, if held, and that we pledge our cordial support to its nominee, whoever he may be.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the soundness of our political tenets, and that the Democracy of Duplin cherish as dear to Americans, a strict construction of the Constitution—free trade and State Rights, and by them we will stand or fall.

Resolved, That we congratulate the party and the country, upon the result of the late Presidential election; and that we believe the administration of Franklin Pierce, as foreshadowed in his able inaugural, will restore harmony to conflicting sections of the country, and give to the Union perpetuity, strength, and prosperity.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the Wilmington Journal, and request their publication.

In obedience to the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: viz: Major Alsa Southerland, Stephen Graham, David Reid, Henry Grimes, Jas. B. Monk, John B. Hussey, N. P Mathis, Jacob Wells, Sen., Boney Wells, Sen., W. R. Ward, James Carr, Nathan Murray, J. J. James, Gibson Sloan, Wm. Farrior, Wm. B. Southerland, S. M. Grady, Francis Simmons, Grady Outlaw, N. B. Whitfield, Joshua N. Loftin, James winders, Geo. Smith, D. J. W. Blount, Dr. Jas. G. Dickson.

On motion, it was ordered that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates, and that the Chairman be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. J. WHITEHEAD, Chm'n.
P. MERRITT, Sec'y.

NOT BAD!—The N. Y. correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin says:

Gen. Scott has become one of our citizens. Last week he purchased the magnificent house recently built on Twelfth street, near Fifth Avenue, by Charles Partridge, Esq., the manufacturer of Locofoco Matches. He who has accumulated a fortune by the making of locofocos, sells a palatial residence to a man who is politically killed by the same material. The General, after all, will sup his declining retirement, in a double sense, to [illegible] \$26,000 for the house with stable—just \$1000 more than a year's salary as President.

[illegible] Polk, which the Democracy [illegible] to prevent the public money from being in any way loaned or made the basis of loans, to any persons or any number of persons. The whole spirit of the law, adopted at a time when excess of loans had inflicted indelible injury upon a whole generation, was directed against any future use of the public funds for speculative purposes. The United States Bank system had been tried and universally admitted to have been corrupt and corrupting, ending in utter and complete failure. The pet bank system had also been tried and found so disastrous, that those banks which had been the custodians of the funds were principally those which were most opposed to its continuance, many of them utterly refused to take the public money on any terms. The establishment of Government Treasuries for the reception and "*safe keeping*," met with almost universal approval, and at this moment no measure of the federal government is more popular with the commercial community than probably this Sub-Treasury law. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury has broken through the law, set at naught its restrictions, defied its penalties, and loaned the public money to bank and broker, for all that appears on the face of the transaction up to this time, for mere purposes of speculation. The whole transaction is a strange one. Mr. Simeon Draper, who was the borrower of this money from Mr. Corwin, was originally a dry goods dealer, and is known to the political history of the country, in connection with the "Glentworth operation" of the hard cider campaigne He has since been politically active, and his name is officially connected with the extraordinary sale of certain city property, which has been recently overhauled.—Mr. Draper was a dry goods auctioneer until Mr. Corwin had got possession of the Treasury Department. He then to utmost surprise of the brokers as a body, applied for admission to the board, and became a regular stock broker, at the same time holding weekly auction sales of stocks at the Merchants' Exchange, and being a large negotiator for all sorts of Western fancy railroad stock. This gentleman it is who has succeeded in borrowing from Mr. Corwin, on these fancy stocks, sums of money ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,700,000 wherewith to purchase United States 5 per cent. stocks. And his adoption of the business of broker was simultaneous with these loans to him from the government.

The pretentions set forth by the defenders of this law is, that it was necessary to disguise the transaction in order that the knowledge of the fact that the government was buying, might not put up the price. This is a *mere* pretense, an excuse so flimsy as to amount to an admission of the utter indefensibility of the transaction. Admitting for a moment that the government could save something by buying privately rather than publicly, is that a reason why a cabinet officer should set the example of disregarding a solemnly enacted law, and treating contemptuously the will of the nation, as expressed in the act of Congress?—Of which is the most value, the integrity of the law and the authority of Congress or the paltry saving of pence, which the friends of the Secretary pretend he made by breaking the law and setting an example of disobedience. It is not true, however, that one penny was saved by this clandestine operation. In the first place the stock was not purchased, but after the money had served its purpose in the hands of the borrower a part was returned whence it came. The public had incurred great risk by a loan of money on fancy railroad stocks, without any benefit to the Treasury. It was precisely such risks that the Sub-Treasury law was enacted to avoid. Thus the amount of money in the Treasury is now \$17,000'000, which at 6 per cent. gives \$1.021,000 loss of interest, which Congress chooses to incur rather than run the risk of loosing the public money. The Secretary breaks the law and loans the money, as it is alledged, to save a few thousand dollars.

But it is not true that there was any idea of saving money. The stock sought to be redeemed is due in July next, and will then cease to bear interest. A simple notice that the stock would now be redeemed at the Treasury interest off, would, in the state of the market which has existed during the past few weeks, have brought every disposable dollar to the office for redemption. Money has been worth from 8 to 16 per cent., and it is a little absurd to suppose that a 5 per cent. stock, payable next July, would not have been gladly presented for payment at such juncture, if the holder had known where; but who, of all holders of the stock, knew that a single broker in Wall street was prepared to buy for the government? There was no certainty that the attempt to sell a 5 per cent stock in a market where money was worth at least 7 per ct. would not force it under *par*. On the other hand, had the government made public notice that par would be given for it now at the Department, a saving might actually have been made, and the money market relieved by government disbursements, without any violation of the law.

There is another phase of this transaction. It will be remembered that one of the principal evils which the "pet banks" and the public formerly encountered from the use of the public money was, that to make it profitable, the banks loaned it out on such securities as offered. When the government wanted the money a sudden curtailment, or calling in of those loans, distressed both the banks and the public to such a degree that some of the strongest came near falling in the operation. What has now been the case? Up to the close of February, money was very abundant; suddenly a general demand for specie took place, without any being required for export, and one of the severest pressures ever known took place, without any apparent cause. It now turns out that between Mr. Draper and the Merchant's Bank, nearly \$2,000,000, as some accounts state, had been used in the market.—When the administration was going out of power and demanded the money, the struggle for specie and severe curtailment took place which actually *broke* several banks, and cost the merchants of this city at least \$1,000,000 difference in interest.

Again—The pretense being that the government could not buy cheap enough itself, the course pursued was to loan the money to banks and a fancy stock broker, when it was directly applied in inflating the prices of stocks, in order that the stock might be *got cheaper*. The custom of the English government has been, when it wished to convert its stock into one of a lower rate of interest, to employ the bank and brokers to lend upon the stock in order to give it an artificial rise to facilitate the transaction. Financiers would be disposed to laugh if the government loaned large sums in the stock market for the sake of *buying* the stock cheaper, yet sagacity, such as this, is pleaded in excuse for a violation of law.

Later from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

SALEM, MASS., April 26.—By the arrival here of the barque Peacock, we have advices from Montevideo to the 14th. The United States ships Congress and Fredonia were in port of Montevideo, with troops bound for San Francisco. They both put in in distress and, after having been repaired, sailed on the 7th.

The advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 11th. The United State ship Jomestown was lying in the harbor —officers and crew well, as were also the officers and crew of the Congress and Fredonia.

Urquiza was expected soon to arrive with conciliatory purpose. During the armistice, a skirmish took place outside the walls of the city of Buenos Ayres. About twenty persons were killed, and wounding an American named Bond.

Commander McKeever openly declared he would not permit Urquiza to destroy the property of Americans.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Treaty of Peace Concluded.

BOSTON, April 26, p. m.—The Boston Journal, by means of the recent arrival of the Peacock at Salem, has received letters of the very latest date from Buenos Ayres. They convey the intelligence that the commissioners of the belligerent parties who had been appointed for the purpose of negotiating, have at last concluded a treaty of peace, which was awaiting ratification by Urquiza and the Buenos Ayrean authorities. The impression was prevalent that this treaty would be signed, and peace and quiet again be restored. The terms of the treaty, it is said, are liberal and likely to satisfy all parties.

Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana with dates to the 22d. Her news is of no importance. Sugar was active at prices tending upwards. There had been large [illegible] to Europe. Coffee was in demand at 9@9½c.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Customs at Washington, N. C.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that the U. S. District Court in that city last week sustained the validity of the laws of South Carolina requiring the imprisonment of the colored seamen. An action was brought [illegible] Charleston, at the instance of [illegible] \$4,000 damages for the [illegible] of Manuel Pereira, a colored [illegible] a verdict was given in favor of [illegible] U. S. Supreme Court.

[illegible] Ocean Steamers, by which the [illegible] from the United [illegible] Great Britain, [illegible] be prepaid, [illegible] tables last [illegible] only. When [illegible] are to go in the United States and Prussian closed mails, the rate required to be prepaid is six cents, being the full United States, British and German postage. In order to prevent confusion between the British open and the Prussian closed mails, they should be marked as follows:—*Baltimore Sun.*

City of Alexandria, via Marseilles, by French packet. Algeria, Austria and its States, via France. Baden; via France. Bavaria, via France. Belgium; City of Bremen. Brunswick, via France. City of Beyrout, via Marseilles; by French packet. The Dardanelles, do., do. Denmark; via France. German States; Greece, via Marseilles; by French packet. Hamburg and Coxhaven; Hanover, via France. Holland Free City of Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Schwerin and Strelitz, via France. Moldavia; Kingdom of Naples, via Marseilles; by French packet. Norway, via Franbe. Oldenburg, via France. (Newspapers cannot be forwarded, except as letters, to Poland, Prussia, Rowan or the Papal States, and Russia.) Saxony, via France. Scrutaria, Asia, Smyrna, Asia, Silesia, via Marseilles. Sweden, via France. Switzerland, Turkey, Europe and Tuscany, via Marseilles.—Venetian States, Wallachia and Wurtumburg.

Note.—For the countries above, where the route is designated, can only be forwarded as there specified.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.—The New York Journal of Commerce thus briefly and very completely upsets Mr. Senator Brodhead's high-tariff calculations. Senator B. says, the "excess of imports over exports of the country, during the last fiscal year, was \$40,000,000," and the statement is going the rounds of the papers, as if it were true. Now, the fact is, that our imports during that year, exceeded our exports only \$2,929,522. Thus:

Inports of the year	\$212,502,744
Exports of do.	209,573,222
Excess of imports	\$2,929,522

How does Mr. Brodhead contrive to magnify this less than \$3.000,000 into \$40,000,000? By just annihilating \$37,304,642 of specie which we exported more than we imported. Now, this specie was nearly all of it, together with a great deal more which still remains with us, drawn from our own mines of California, and was as truly a domestic product as lead or cotton. Moreover, it was paid for, to a large extent, by the very imported goods which Mr. Brodhead regards as such a calamity to the nation. If the mines had not been worked, these goods would not have been wanted; or would have been wanted only in part. The Californians must have tea, coffee, sugar and forty other things which are not produced in this country, besides many that are; and, having nothing else to pay with, they send us their gold dust, a part of which we transmit abroad, to pay for the goods which we purchase abroad for the Californians. That is the whole of the story. We have the freighting, the commissions, and a good share of the profits, and the only trouble is, that we pay away for these goods precisely the same commodity (gold) which we receive for them, reserving, of course, a handsome per centage for our trouble. What great unhappiness is there in this?

Mr. Prescott's Mode of Writing.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Prescott, the historian, is deprived of the use of his eyes, and that in his extensive researches into the sources of history as well as in the preparation of his manuscript he is obliged to resort to an artificial process, which he thus describes in a letter to Mr. Putnam.

"As you desire, I send you a specimen of my autograph. It is in the concluding page of one of the chapters of the 'Conquest, of Peru,' book 3. chap. 3. The writing is not, as you imagine, made by a pencil, but is indelible, being made with an apparatus used by the blind. This is a very simple affair, consisting of a frame of the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted in it to correspond with the number of lines wanted. On one side of this frame is pasted a leaf of thin carbonated paper, such as is used to obtain duplicates. Instead of a pen, the writer makes use of a stylus, of ivory or agate, the last better or harder. The great difficulties in the way of a blind man's writing in the usual manner, arise from his not knowing when the ink is exhausted in his pen and when his lines run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by the simple writing case, which enables one to do his work as well in the dark as in the light. Though my trouble is not blindness, but a disorder of the nerve of the eye, the effect, so far as this is concerned, is the same, and I am wholly incapacitated for writing in the ordinary way. In this manner I have written every word of my historicals.

"This *modus operandi* exposes one to some embarrassments; for as one cannot see what he is doing on the other side of the paper, any more than the performer in a tread mill can see what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make any corrections. This requires the subject to be pretty thoroughly canvassed in the mind, and all the bolts and erasures to be made there before taking up the pen or stylus. This compels me to go over my composition to the extent of a whole chapter, however long it may be, several times in my mind before sitting down to my desk. When there the work becomes one of memory rather than of creation, and the writing is apt to run off glibly enough.

A letter which I received some years since from the French historian, Thierry, who is totally blind, urged me by all means to cultivate the habit of dictation, to which he has resorted; and James, the novelist, who has also adopted his habits, finds it favorable to facility of composition. I have too long been accustomed to my own way to change; and, to say the truth, I never dictated a sentence in my life for publication without its falling so flat on my ear that I felt almost ashamed to send it to the press. I suppose it is habit. One thing I may add: My manuscript is usually too illegible (I have sent you a favorable specimen) for the press, and it is always fairly copied by amanuensos before it is consigned to the printer. I have accompanied the autograph with those explanations, which are at your service, if you think they will have interest for your readers. My *modus operandi* has the merit of novelty; at least I have never heard of any history monger who has adopted it besides myself."

A DOG KILLED TO BE SOLD AS MUTTON.—William String, a butcher in Cincinnati, was arrested a few days ago, on the charge of killing a dog, and dressing it after the fashion of dressing mutton, for the purpose of offering it for sale in market. The dog, regularly dressed, scored and prepared for market, was found suspended in his slaughter-house, and two witnesses testified before the police court that they had known the prisoner to purchase a "slunk" calf three days old and offer its meat in market for sale, and also diseased hogs. The prisoner alleged that he killed the dog to procure its fat for medicinal purposes. The court, however, sentenced him to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, to forfeit his market stall, and not to appear in market for six months.

NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Minesota, which has for its object the construction of a railroad from some convenient point on lake St. Croix, or the St. Croix river, thence to the town of St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi river; thence across said river to the western boundary of said territory, at such point as may be deemed most expedient by the company, with a branch of the Red River of the North, and also a route to St. James River if deemed advisable. It is designed to cross the Rocky Mountains at the point where the head waters of the Columbia running southwest, and the Saskatchewan running southeast, stand in close proximity, and proceeding in the same general course it will meet the Pacific at Puget's Sound. By this route the entire length, from Chicago to the Pacific, is estimated at only 1775 miles, and a portion of this distance is already provided for and under contract by other companies.

A LOST PLAY.—It is an authentic anecdote of Hogarth, that he was wont to make certain miniature sketches on his thumb nail, to be elaborated at an after time. A certain dramatist followed the practice. He would write a plot in the same limited space in short hand. He was once consulted on a new drama by a manager. "I have it," exclaimed the ready artist; and he immediately marked the plot upon his thumb nail. Weeks passed over, but no reply was presented. The manager waited on the author. "Now, about the piece? It's done of course; you took it on your thumb nail." "To be sure," replied the author; and there it was for some time; but, at last, would have it, I one morning unfortunately washed my hands!"

The Vice Presidency Vacant.

The office of Vice President of the United States is now vacant, and will remain so until the next election of President and Vice President. The President of the Senate *pro tem.* (who is now Mr Atchison, of Missouri,) is not Vice President by reason of the death of that officer. He is merely the presiding officer. He is merely the presiding officer of the Senate, and the constitution makes no provision for filling a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. But "in case of the inability or death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." This is according to the act of Congress of March, 1792.

The Vice Presidency has been vacant before this time, on the following occasions, viz: Twice by the death of the Vice Presidents, viz:—George Clinton, 1842; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 28, 1832; his term expiring Mach 3, 1833. Twice by the death of President Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency—The former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850—leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the President. The powers and duties of the Vice President of the Senate *pro tem.* are precisely the same, except that the latter votes as a Senator and has the casting vote.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamer United States arrived at New Orleans on the 23d inst., with California dates to 1st April. The Steamer California left San Francisco for Panama, on the first, with $2,230,000 in gold on freight.

The steamer Independence was lost on the 16th of February, having been run ashore on the shoals of Margaretta Island. There were 500 passengers on board at the time, all of whom leaped into the sea, and of whom 150 to 200 were lost in their efforts to swim ashore.

Margaretta Island is upon the coast of Lower California.

After striking, the Independence backed off, but finding 8 feet water in the hold, Captain Samson ordered the Pilot to run her on the beach, three hundred yards from the main land. There the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnace, and the flames spreading rapidly, created the most frightful consternation among the passengers. A heavy sea was running at the time, and all the boats were swamped in trying to get ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded with terrific force, shattering the stern of the steamer into fragments, and blew many passengers into the air: others jumped into the sea and were carried off by the strong current sweeping from the shore.

Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render the sufferers any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators, while hundreds of men, women and children were perishing by the fire and sea. The ship finally swung around, with her broadside to the shore, where her coal took fire, and she was entirely destroyed. The passengers saved found themselves on a barren and uninhabited island, without food or water, where they remained 56 hours, in a state of intense suffering. Finally, by firing cannon, they were able to attract the attention of whaling vessels laying in Magdalene Bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and in the end took them off.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The number of persons lost by the burning of the Independence is estimated at about 130, including passengers and crew—Among them is A. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, besides a large number of New Yorkers. The remainder of the passengers were rescued and taken to San Francisco.

The San Francisco flour market is dull and quoted at $9 50 per bbl.

Lieutenant Russell has been killed by Indians.

The town of Marysville, recently destroyed by fire, has been nearly all rebuilt.

Loss of the Independence.—Additional Particulars —Another Steamboat Disaster—Further California News.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Picayune learns the following further particulars of the fatal wreck of the steamer Independence in the Pacific. There were about four hundred passengers in all rescued from the wreck, who were taken to San Francisco. Many of them suffered great distress and were almost reduced to a state of starvation. Up to the departure of the steamer Cortez, it was ascertained that of the passengers on board of the Independence, one hundred and fifty had been lost. Fourteen of the crew also supposed to be drowned, as nothing was heard of them after the disaster.

The steamer Page, running between Sacramento and San Francisco, burst her boilers in Sacramento river, by which four persons were killed and many seriously injured. The boat was partially insured.

The loss by the inundation of Marysville is very serious, and the suffering of the inhabitants universal.

The steamer Tennessee, heretofore reported wrecked, has been abandoned. She was fast going to pieces.

Nothing of importance in the Legislature beyond the passage of a bill imposing a tax on foreign miners. A resolution was offered on the 25th of March, which passed both houses, to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of April.

The passage of the foreign miners' tax bill was received with great rejoicing by the native miners. The impression prevails that its effect will be to drive many foreigners from the mines.

The U. S. steamer Unicorn sailed from Panama on the 8th for Australia, with 150 passengers. There were but few passengers at Aspinwall waiting transit to the States.

The *Alta California* says that considering the enormous stock of most articles on hand, and the heavy imports known to be on the way, it is not expected that prices will react for several months to come to a point that will yield a profit even to shippers.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Humboldt arrived at New York on the 25th inst., from Southampton, which port she left on the 13th. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 12th inst. She brings 118 passengers.

The weather throughout England was seasonable. The cargo of the ship Thomas Henry from New Orleans was being landed at Liverpool on the 12th. The health of Queen Victoria was rapidly improving. Fergus O'Conner had been declared a lunatic by the commission *de lunatico inquirendo*.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the Tuscany government had apologized for the expulsion of Mr. Crawford from Tuscany.

The news from France was unimportant. The French funds had improved.

The University of Pavia, Italy, had closed in consequence of the Milan insurrection, but would open the 11th inst.

Hungary had been divided into three districts, with Deputy Governors for each.

Dates from Constantinople, Turkey, to the 25th ult. state that affairs between Russia and Turkey were unsettled and enveloped in mystery. Prince Menschikoff had demanded an audience with the Sultan, which the latter declined.

The Sultan refused to negotiate upon certain questions until the arrival of the French and English Ambassadors. A French fleet was in Salann's Bay.

A correspondent of the London Times says that Russia was endeavoring to conclude a secret treaty with Turkey, failing in which Constantinople would be taken by a *coup de main*.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state that an English war steamer, three Russian despatch vessels, and a French steam frigate were lying in the harbor. A Turkish fleet was anchored off the Golden Horn, apparently making arrangements for a movement, and another Turkish fleet was anchored off Alexandretta.

The Indian overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 10th with dates to March 5th. There was no further intelligence from Burmah. Trade at Calcutta dull. The rebellion in China was still increasing, causing a complete panic at Pekin.

Late and Important from New Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS April 26.—Millard B. Fairvell, bearer of the despatches from the United State Legation at Mexico, arrived on the steamer Texas, reports that on the 8th an express arrived at the city of Mexico, bringing news of the occupation of Mescada Valley, in Chihuahua, by the Governor of New Mexico.

This intelligence created great surprise, and the determination was to drive out Americans at the point of the bayonet. An armed force was ordered to proceed to Chihuahua to reinforce the Mexican General, to assist in expelling Gen. Lane. A delegation of Mexican authorities waited upon Judge Conkling, and made a solemn protest against the whole proceeding. The utmost excitement prevailed amongst all classes, and the reply of Gov. Frieas to Lane's proclamation was regarded as a most unusual and powerful vindication of the rights of Mexico.

HUMAN COMPOSITORS.—His fingers are small, and he can pick up his type from the case with a rapidity truly astonishing. I have never seen it equalled in an English printing office. But his day's work over (and he will get it done, sometimes, in two or three hours,) he is the most indolent and dissipated creature in existence. He is never out of debt, and never without a writ at his heels; but he invariably disputes all claims upon him, and never pays till he does so by order of some court. I required ten of these compositors, and engaged them at exactly double the rate of pay they received in Calcutta. "Look at the distance," they would say; "to be so far off from your wives to whom you must send money sir!" The compositors said they should require five distributors. In India a compositor never distributes his matter—he would consider it beneath his dignity. Besides, it seems to soothe his feelings to have some one unfortunate—a human being at his beck and call—somebody whom he may bully with impunity, and strike to please him. These native distributors do not know a single word of English; many cannot tell you the names of the letters; but they will fill a case as correctly and as accurately as any European.—*Dickens' "Household Words."*

Two children [illegible] born November 21, 1839. Victoria Mary, born May 9, 1841. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. Louisa Caroline Alberta born March 18, 1848. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. A son not yet named, born April 7, 1853. Eight children—four sons and four daughters—in thirteen years, and all alive and well.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity.

[April 29.—33-te*

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candidate for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal.

SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-te—32-te

☞ Town papers copy.

Mexican Mustang Liniment—

Every land has hailed with
Xtacy this preparation whose
Intrinsic merits has introduced its
Curative powers to the notice of the whole
American people. Rheumatism of long duration;
Neuralgia, with its tortures, have yielded to its
Magical influence; cancers, contorted joints,
Ulcerated and swollen limbs that have
Suffered for years under the weight of disease,
Turn, by its application to suppleness and health.
A remedy of such general usefulness that can restore
Newness of Action to the diseased nerves, arteries a
Glands of the human body, is worthy of high praise
Let the rheumatic, halt, lame and palsied
Invalid examine its qualities, and they will
Not be disappointed. Years of study and
Investigation have enabled the proprietors of the
Mexican Mustang Liniment to furnish a remedy
Extraordinary in its power over diseases,
No matter of how long standing—sold at
The agents in all parts of the union.

A Tumour in the Neck cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Thomas Marlow, residing on the Welsh Black, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however, after some time a large tumour formed under his left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumour, and effectually cured it, and he is now enjoying the enjoyment of extended sea-faring robust health.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Doct. I. D. Handy, says of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, "I have administered it in several cases of Bronchial Affections, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, I can with the greatest confidence recommended it," &c. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 26th inst., by A. J. Westbrooks, Esq., Mr. WILEY SPENCER, to Miss. PENELOPE DEAL, all of this county.

In Onslow county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. S. Humphrey, Mr. BRITTON AMAN, to MRS. LENNEY BARROW, all of Onslow county.

In Onslow county, on the 14th inst., by A. H. Johnson, Mr. N. B. HANCOCK, to Miss MARY E. WILLIS, all of Onslow county.

On Tuesday evening last, 26th inst., in this county, on Upper Black River, by Rev. C. Shaw, DAVID L. BURBANK, to Miss MARY A. HENRY, daughter of Neil Henry, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 27th inst, CAROLINE R., daughter of Charles and Caroline E. Newman, aged 1 year and 29 days.

Near Long Creek Bridge, on the 13th inst., in the 89th year of his age Mr. JOHN G. W. C. ROBITZSCH.

At Owen Hill, in Bladen county, on the night of Tuesday, the 19th inst, Mrs. LUCY A. OWEN, widow of the late Governor John Owens, and daughter of General Thos. Brown, an officer in the Revolutionary war, aged about 60 years.

Near Smithville, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. EMILY M'RACKAN, wife of Mr. R. M'Rackan, aged 30 years.

A Deer Story—A Fact.

A few days since as two small boys aged eleven and thirteen years, sons of Warren Morley, who resides about twelve miles from this city, on the lake shore road, were drawing wood, they were startled by the barking of a dog in the bushes close by. On going into the bushes they were met by a large two year old buck, having a tussel with the dog. One of the boys catched up a club and made for the deer, but no sooner had he done this than the deer made for him, with his hair standing straight on his back and his eyes glistening like wildfire. As he made for the boys, the dog caught him by the hind leg and threw him down, and then both boys pitched into him with their clubs, and pounded him pretty severely, but he soon gained his footing, and made a second dash at the boys—as he did so, striking at them with his horns, the boys struck him with their clubs on the head. The deer not liking this kind of treatment, and having to fight three to one, concluded to take "French leave," which he did with the dog and boys in pursuit. The deer made for the lake, some fifty rods from the scene of action, and went on the ice closely pursued by the dog. He had not run more than a hundred rods on the ice when he fell, giving the dog a chance to come up, which he did, catching the deer by the nose and holding on until the boys came up, when one of them caught the deer by the horns and jumped on to him, placing his feet against one of his hind legs and holding on the other leg with one hand, and horns with the other to keep the deer from kicking him, and then calling on the youngest boy to hit him, which he did, on the head, and so effectually that he killed him on the spot. They then took him by the hind legs and dragged him to the house, about a half mile distant, to the mortification of a couple of hunters who had been on his track all day and had just come up to the spot where the boys and the deer had their first tussel, when they were met by the boys who were dragging the deer along. He weighed something over one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Fond du Lac Journal.

CAUDLEING.—The Albany Transcript says that the husband of the famous woman's rights advocate, Mrs. E. O. Smith, is a poor, broken down man, in consequence of the bad treatment of his wife. He is represented to have once been a man of talents, the author of the celebrated "Jack Downing Letters," and possessed of much literary ability, but now a cowed and spiritless misanthrope, maintaining himself by reporting for the New York press, and only anxious to slip quietly through the world to the rest of the grave. He has been separated from his wife for some time.—Well may Mrs. Smith give her advice to wives to subdue their husbands at home, for she speaks as one having experience of what such caudleing can accomplish.—*Cin. Gazette.*

A lady in New York has a poodle-dog that she greatly admires; so she "made a party" for it, and invited twenty-five of the handsomest dogs "in society." They all came—the cross-eared and long-eared; little puppies and great ones, as will be the case at parties, white, black and red, slender and chubby; of grey-hound and bull-dog families; of long silky locks of hair, short hair, and none at all—generally with whiskers and moustaches; here a cur crept in and ran between the legs of a Newfoundland, and there a stout, good-natured spaniel overturned several little fellows with his caresses; in short there were twenty-five snappers and barkers of every variety. The dogs were all dressed in the latest fashions, each being decorated with ribbons. They were refreshed with chickens, beef a la-mode, candy, cream, etc. Strange as it may seem, this *bona fide* dog party was not considered a burlesque upon the commoner incidents of puppydom.

N. Y. Times.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.—The London *Times* has a report of a case of some interest to travellers abroad. An American gentleman brought for cash a circular letter of credit from a mercantile firm of the city, addressed to their agents on the continent and this document authorized the various houses to whom it was addressed to honor his drafts. Shortly afterwards, a house which had some disputed accounts with him, lodged an attachment with the London firm on the funds which they had thus received for the sale of the letter, upon the plea that the transactions was a simple deposit, and the money so attached still belonged to the person who had paid it to them, and that they, the garnishees or issuers of the credit, incurred no responsibility until they came under acceptance. The jury found that the money passed absolutely to the garnishees in exchange for their credit; that it simultaneously ceased to be the defendant's and consequently was not attachable.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H McKoy.

24—Schr. Julia Elen, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

25.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, from Charleston, with 24 passengers.

26—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 70 passengers.

26—Schr Adele, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McKoy.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh

Steamer Spray, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

27—Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, from Charleston, with 62 passengers.

27—Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Wells, from New York, to Parsley, McRae & Co.

Steamer Southerner, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McKoy.

28.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

OUTSIDE THE BAR—Br. Barque South Esk, Softly, from Liverpool, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt to order.

CLEARED

24.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

25—Schr. Rosannah Rose, Coombs, for Matanzas, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 95,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Coombs, for Baltimore, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 60 000 feet timber.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, for Charleston, with 23 passengers.

25—Schr. New York Packet, Thompson, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with 140 bbls. rosin, 91,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

26—Schr. John C. Calhoun, Case, for Alexandria, by J. H. Flanner; with 96,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen; with 20 passengers.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co; with 34 bundles reeds, 108 bbls spirits turpentine, 40 do. rosin, 100 do. pitch, 55 bales cotton, 10 bbls. and 4 bgs rice, 20,000 feet lumber, 9 boxes and 4 bbls. mdze.

26—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

25—Schr. Elvira, Ingall, for Boston, by J & D. McRae & Co; with 250 bbls. rosin, 90,000 feet lumber.

26—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow.

27—Brig Sam. Small, Treadwell, for Bath, Me., by Wm. M. Harriss; with 93.000 feet timber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Henrietta, Hartman, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

27—Schr. Iowa, Atkins, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with rosin and lumber.

28—Steamer Southerner, Watson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McKoy.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Correspondence of the Journal.

CONWAYBORO', S. C., April 21st, 1853.

ARRIVED.—April 16—Schr. Joseph Trimble, ——, from Charleston, S. C.; mdze. to S. Pope, S. & H. Bell, Taft & Bros., B. D. Beaty, Carman & Co.; Buck & Beaty, T. H. Holmes, Eli Gilligan, Braton & Mellson, and D. W. Watson.

17.—Schr. Frances Ann, Smaw, from Washington, N. C.; 1,905 bushels corn to master.

Steamer Fairy, Sealey, from Georgetown, S. C.; mdze. to T. H. Holmes, W. S. Reaves, J. Beaty, Vaught & Cox, B. Barnes & Co.

21.—Schr. Iowa, Davis, from Washington, N. C.; white oak staves, to Morgan & Darby.

CLEARED—April 16—Schr. Pauline, Hilton, for New York, with 500 bbls. naval stores, by Gurganus & Moore, Carman & Co.

20—Schr. Frances Ann, Smaw, for Washington, N. C.

21—Steamer Fairy, Sealey, for Georgetown, S. C.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER FAIRY FROM GEORGETOWN.

Mrs. Wallace, Miss Potter, J. Wallace, Master Wallace, C. J. Coe.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

Caution to persons using steam power to conform to the Law.

I AM manufacturing all the necessary instruments required to secure a certificate from the Government Inspectors, they having granted certificates to those boats having my instruments on them. My Water Guage for boilers, my Steam-pressure Guage, my Marine Chronometer, with pressure gauge attached, giving the correct time of day, is an invaluable acquisition to any steamboat or mill; and my Improved Fusesble Metallic Plug for boilers, which can be inserted without blowing off the boiler, if one plug is melted. All the above instruments are manufactured by myself; and having had thirty years practical experience in the Steam engine, gives me full confidence in the working qualities of the above. A fuller description will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing JOSHUA LOWE, No. 47 Dey-st., New York, post paid.

N. B. All engineers are solicited to become Agents, and a liberal commission allowed.

April 29, 1853. 34-1m

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.

THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same pattern.

They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.

The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood case, from $235 to $800.

Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line.

Sheet Music sent by Mail.

FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square,
April 29th, '53.—[34-3m] NEW YORK.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pr. Schr. Ann and Susan, and Adel. 20 Bags of prime Laguira Coffee; 10 bbls. do. do. Coffee Crush Sugar; 5 dozen of Simmons long butt Axes.—Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

THE TIME HAS CONE! the season has opened!! and we are prepared to exhibit one of the most attractive assortments of Warm-weather Goods ever before *looked at* in Wilmington. Do call in and examine our splendid assortment of "Lutong" Vests—those elegant Pongo Silk Coats; splendid Silk Half Hose, Shirts and Drawers. One of the choicest assortments of French Marseilles Vests we have ever kept; those "Patent Yoke Shirts;" those fine "three ply" Standing Collars; Summer Cravats, an endless variety; beautiful fancy Silk Cravats; White, Buff and Fancy Vests. All the best make. We defy all competition. You can't buy *the* quality, at any price, elsewhere. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

April 26 One door below Whitaker's Piano Store.
Herald copy.

VARIETY STOVE WAREHOUSE.

BARTLETT BENT, Jr.

Manufacturer and Dealer in the most Approved

STOVES, RANGES,

Farmers' Boilers, Ship Cabooses, Gas Ovens,

Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c.

Iron Castings generally.

238 Water Street, New-York.

April 29, 1853 34-3m

COOPERS.

SEVERAL good workmen can find steady employ at the highest wages, at my shop in this place.

Wilmington, April 29, 1853-34-3t*] A. MORGAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has just received a very large and excellent assortment of *Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses, Boy's* and *Children's* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, of every quality, style and fashion, necessary to make his assortment complete; which he intends selling very low for cash, or to punctual customers on short time. And would, therefore, solicit purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that with the increased amount of stock he now has on hand, he will be able to fit and please, both in the price and quality, all those who may favor him with their patronage.

Orders thankfully received and promptly executed with neatness and dispatch. Very greatful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to both merit and receive a continuance of the same

D. D. CARROLL.

Clinton, N. C., April 18, 1853 34-3t

NOTICE TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

J. R. RESTON having gone North and got back, and likewise recovered from a violent attack of Spiritual Rappings, where by some means, he has been most unaccountably made a medium, offers in the most modest and polite manner, a fresh assortment of Groceries, and everything in that line of business; Fresh Tea, Sugar, Pickles, Dutch Herring, small kegs; Soused Salmon in kits, Roanoke Herring in half bbls; besides these he has added to his stock of House-keeping articles a variety of convenient matters, Churns, Milk Pans, Herb Strainers, Milk Strainers, Water Coolers, Jelly moulds and many kinds and shapes of Tin Ware. Wooden and Willow ware, covered Baskets and [illegible] Buckets, [illegible] all kinds, (except the "Buckeye Bay Mare" Brand.) [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Butter, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Candles, [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Starch, [illegible] Candy, [illegible] Crackers, [illegible] Pickles, [illegible] Sauces, [illegible] Mustard, [illegible] Pepper, [illegible] Spices, [illegible] Ginger, [illegible] Nutmegs, [illegible] Cinnamon, [illegible] Cloves, [illegible] Mace, [illegible] Allspice, [illegible] Saleratus, [illegible] Soda, [illegible] Cream Tartar, [illegible] Sperm Candles, [illegible] Tallow Candles, [illegible] Mould Candles, [illegible] Brooms, [illegible] Brushes, [illegible] Matches, [illegible] Blacking, [illegible] Shoe Thread, [illegible] Shoe Pegs, [illegible] Shoe Nails, [illegible] Shoe Knives, [illegible] Shoe Lasts, [illegible] Shoe Hammers, [illegible] Shoe Pincers, [illegible] Shoe Rasps, [illegible] Shoe Awls, [illegible] Shoe Brushes, [illegible] Shoe Blacking, [illegible] Shoe Polish, [illegible] Shoe Strings, [illegible] Shoe Buckles, [illegible] 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James M. Reynolds, Register of Deeds, Rockingham co. N. C
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kerr, Hadon county.
James H. Nasmyth, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Honor to Mr. King.

We may fairly take it for granted that all classes and sections of this community, without distinction of party, unite in the common feeling of respectful sorrow for the death of Mr. King, the Vice President of the United States; and that this feeling is based not less upon regard for the individual, than consideration for the high position to which the nation had elevated him, and from which he has been prematurely snatched by the hand of disease. Such being the case, we have no feeling of diffidence in calling attention to the propriety of some public manifestation of the respect which is entertained for his memory. And this is peculiarly appropriate, here as it were, at his native home, in his own State, and in the largest town of the district which he represented at his outset in life. Of course, *what* measures will be adopted, or what demonstration made, remains to be decided upon, we presume, by a public meeting. *Our* duty in the matter has been discharged by bringing the matter to public attention.

What Can Santa Anna Do?

The late return of Santa Anna to Mexico, accompanied, as it is, by his restoration to power, affords the subject matter for any amount of speculations, having even overslaughtered the discussion of that great and important question—"Have we a Bourbon amongst us?" It is evident that the restoration of Santa Anna is regarded as the last chance for Mexico—a desperate remedy, only resorted to for the treatment of a case believed to be equally desperate, and that if it fails, all hope must be abandoned of any reorganization of the Mexican Republic upon the basis of its own inherent strength, and that it must either go to pieces and be absorbed by its neighbours, or be sustained by some power from without, to which it will be, to all intents and purposes, subject. As an independent nation, Mexico, we think, is in *articulo mortis*, and not even Santa Anna can avert, or even seriously delay its fate.

The great want in Mexico seems to be the absence of all authority. There are plenty of resources which judicious laws might develope, and perhaps there are statesmen of sufficient judgment and patriotism to understand this, and to desire the enactment of these laws. But how are they to be enforced. No law is supreme, no power in the State beyond the reach of a pronunciamento. There is no starting point for improvement, since there is no power which can be relied on to effect anything for good. When a State has reached this point, its resuscitation from within is next to hopeless. It must submit to some power from without, which can supply it with what it has not itself—a permanent legal sanction, with the certainty of enforcement.

With us the supreme authority is the law, and however mild in its operation, it is as irresistable as the edicts of the most arbitrary potentate; and it is this certainty and irresistibility which secures the permanent prosperity of the country, and gives security to all advocations. Of course, this state of things has its foundation in the character and habits and training of our people, none of which are shared by the citizens of our sister Republic. Used to brawls and revolutions, they look to such means, and not to legal remedies, for the abatement of any nuisance, while, at the same time, those interested in the maintenance of any abuse are just as likely to create a revolution for the purpose of defeating reform as reformers are for the purpose of removing abuses.

Before long, Santa Anna will either become a European agent or an exile; for we take it for granted that he is too cautious to place his head in any danger of following his leg. Should he attempt to reduce Mexico to the position of the virtual Colony of a European power, the United States would be certain to veto the arrangement; and should he not he will be driven out, as he is certain to be within a very limited period of time, and the confederation will resolve itself into its constituent elements, being broken into pieces for the greater facility of deglutition. We, the people of the United States, must be prepared to open our mouths and shut our eyes, for swallow Mexico we must, some time or other.

DROWNED.—An Irishman by the name of Duffie got drowned last evening in the Cape Fear River. It seems that, while under the influence of delirium tremens, he jumped overboard, from Mr. Flanner's Wharf, below the Railroad, and, although got out in a short time, he was quite dead. The Coroner is now holding an inquest over the body. The verdict will, no doubt, be in accordance with these facts. We understand that the deceased leaves a wife and two children in Albany, N. Y., and a mother and two sisters somewhere in the vicinity.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

CHINA WARE.—We notice this morning at the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, a young man, a native of the Celestial Empire, rejoicing in the name of TONG CHU KUING, and also in the sole and undisputed possession and ownership of a long tail, extending by way of cue from his head to his heels,—a characteristic national appendage,—but not convenient or useful in a fight. Verily, neither Solomon in all his glory, nor even Hamlet's father, when he bragged about the tale *he* could unfold, was arrayed like unto one of these.

However, these are trifling matters. We understand that this young gentleman is highly intelligent, and a sincere convert to Christianity, affording conclusive evidence that pig-tails and Paganism are by no means inseparable. China certainly presents one of the most interesting fields for missionary exertions, among the most numerous race, and in the midst of the most ancient civilization in the world.

Bishop BOONE, of the Episcopal Church at Shanghai, is travelling in company with, and we presume in charge of, the Chinese gentlemen, on his way to California.—*Daily Journal, 23d inst.*

DECLINES.—Hon. Solon Borland, of Arkansas, declines the appointment of Governor of New Mexico, tendered him by the President.

The Health of the President.

The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, contradicts the various telegraphic reports sent off from that City, to the effect that the health of the President has suffered from his severe application to the engrossing and laborious duties of his position, and remarks, that, on the contrary, the health of the President has decidedly improved since his inauguration, and he has gained both in weight and strength. His habits of method give him leisure for the services necessary to sustain his health. We thought that a man as long in public life as General Pierce, and with the training of a lawyer, in full practice, was not to be so easily broken down.

SUICIDE.—A man named John Aufalk committed suicide last week, in Hillsboro', by taking Arsenic. He was a native of Germany, and a tanner by trade.

The P... information ... WILLIAM R. ... idence in Al...

In ... ted character, and, higher and above all ..., a career of public service and devotion to this Union which, for duration and usefulness, is almost without a parallel in the history of the Republic, the labors of the various Departments will be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one to whom such a tribute will not be formal, but heartfelt from a people the deceased has so faithfully served.

The public offices will be closed on this day, and badges of mourning be placed on the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments at Washington.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1853.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 20, 1853.*

1. The following order announces to the Army, the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, late Vice President of the United States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 20, 1853.

With deep sorrow the President announces to the Army the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on Monday, the 18th inst., at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period in life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors to his memory be paid by the Army.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

2. On the day next succeeding the receipt of this order at each military post the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M., and this order read to them.

The national flag will be displayed at *half-staff*.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; commencing at 12 o'clock, M., seventeen minute guns will be fired; and at the close of the day the national salute of thirty-one guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the army, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of three months.

By order: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 20, 1853.

With deep sorrow the President announces to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on the evening of Monday, the 18th inst., at his residence in Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period of life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards and Naval Stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission, on the day after this order is received, by firing at dawn of day thirteen guns; at 12 o'clock M. seventeen minute guns; and at the close of the day the national salute; by carrying their flags half-mast one day, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for three months.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arabia at New York.

The Royal mail steam ship *Arabia*, Capt. Judkins, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th inst.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The demand for Cotton has been moderate and holders are not pressing on the market. The sales for the week have amounted to 50,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 9,000 and exporters 10,000 bales. The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 6⅜d., Middling Orleans 5⅞d; Fair Mobile 6¼d., Middling Mobile 5 13 16d.; Fair Uplands 6¼. and Middling Uplands 5⅜d.

For Flour the demand was fair, but sales were effected at lower prices. Western Canal was quoted at 21s 6d., and Ohio at 22s. 6d. per bbl of 196 lbs. Yellow Corn was worth 30s., and White 29s. per quarter of 480 lbs. Lard was quoted at 50s. per cwt. Coffee was in moderate demand.

STATE OF TRADE.—Trade in the manufacturing districts is unchanged. The commercial advices from India, however, are regarded as unfavorable for manufactures.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—Consols exhibit an advancing tendency, prices ranging from par to 100⅜.—No change has taken place in the rate of interest.—The transactions in American Securities have been small.

THE HAVRE COTTON MARKET has advanced from two to four francs, and the sales during the week ending on the 6th inst., have comprised 25,000 bales.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The House of Hopschlager, of Bremen, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at £114.000.

Queen Victoria has given birth to another son.

A project is on foot in the British Parliament to reduce the National debt.

The emigration from Europe to Australia is very large.

It is rumored that the Emperor of France intends to modify the Cotton duties, and much opposition to the proposed modification is evinced in the Manufacturing Districts. The Emperor is said to be sick. It is believed that the Pope will yet come to Paris to crown him.

The Protestants in Holland are agitating against the established Catholic Hierarchy.

It is reported that the States of Southern Germany will blockade Switzerland.

The King of Prussia has offered the Madiais an Asylum in his Kingdom.

It is stated that Austria has peremptorily refused the demand of Sardinia, and that Count Ravel, the Sardinian minister at Vienna, has demanded his passports.

It is rumored that the Chinese have legallised the Opium trade.

The Turkish question progresses slowly, as Austria demands satisfaction for the prosecution of the Dalmatian Christians. The Russian army has been withdrawn from the Frontier, and the aspect of affairs seems to be pacific.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—Mr. John Farrow, pilot, and Mr. James Johnson, were drowned last Wednesday morning, 12 miles north of the New Inlet Light, while in a small pilot boat attempting to reach the Schooner Sea Lion, Manning, from New York, bound in. The bodies, with the boat, were drifted up on the beach at Federal Point, and found yesterday morning. They were both married men. The wind was very high and the sea rough, and this melancholy event was caused by the swamping of the boat.—*Commercial, 23d inst.*

RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY.—Senate—Democrats, including the lieutenant governor, 18; Whigs, 14. Last year, Democrats, 16; Whigs, 16.

House—Democrats, 46; Whigs, 26. Last year, Democrats, 32; Whigs, 40.

Whig majority last year on joint ballot, 8 Democratic majority now, on joint ballot, 24. Showing a Democratic gain of 32!

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The New-Orleans *Delta* has received advices from the Rio Grande to the 15th inst, which state that a company of United States troops had arrested Carvajal and several of his associates at Rio Grande city, but afterwards released them. They were, however, again arrested by the U. S. Marshal, and are now confined in Fort Brown under a strong guard. Witnesses have been summoned to attend their examination, which was fixed for the 20th instant.

N. C. COPPER CO.—The Express reports sales of 700 shares on the 13th instant; viz: 50 shares at $10. 50; 500 shares at $10, and 150 shares at $10. 62½.

... Chronicle.

... Whig Convention ... ed in ...

... small seed has been incidently dropped by the ... in on ... strikes, out of which we hope good may grow. ... our city papers, unable to pay the increased ... prices demanded by their ... employed *girls* in ... setting its type;—and so far, we understand, with a very fair chance of success. If this should be the means of opening a new field of labor, to those young women in our city who are compelled to earn a livelihood by their daily toil, and who have far severer struggles with poverty and want than any other class of our laboring population, we shall be heartily and profoundly rejoiced. The number of this class is far greater than is generally supposed; and the difficulties they encounter, the sufferings they endure, the toils and privations they meet, are suspected by very few. There are thousands of young women in this city who besides supporting themselves, are compelled to support infirm or invalid parents, and infant brothers and sisters. And how few departments of labor are open to them? Even those kinds of labor for which they would seem to be especially fitted, such as shop-tending, the sale of fancy goods, of gloves, laces etc., etc, are monopolized by men, and closed, by prejudice almost as much as by custom, against females.—The *needle*, teaching, and domestic service, seem to be almost the only means by which this very large class of our population, can obtain a living;—and of these, the last is not only filled, but over-crowded, from abroad, by those whose physical strength and habits of life give them advantages for it which they cannot rival. Very few, comparatively, are qualified to teach; and so the *needle* is the sole resource.

And what kind of a resource it is, no one who is at all acquainted with the number, hard labor, and pitiful earnings of the seamstresses in this City, needs to be informed. Even with steady employment, it is almost impossible even to support life, at the paltry prices to which excessive competition and the relentless cupidity of employers, have reduced wages in this department.

These poor girls have nobody, to organize *strikes* for them. They cannot maintain Protective Unions and hold weekly meetings in self-defence, and draw up and enforce rules and regulations for keeping the price of their labor up to any given point. There are a thousand reasons, and good ones, too, why they cannot do this,—and why they would not if they could. And even if a scale of prices were fixed, and strikes were organized, how many girls would stand by and see a little brother or sister pining from want, or a sick or aged mother lacking any comforts which labor could procure, without working at *any* price they could obtain?

There are very many girls now employed in bookfolding, stitching, binding, and other branches connected with book making; and their labor is generally very well paid. But we rejoice at every *new* opening that may be made for them in the way of obtaining employment; and we see no reason why *type-setting* should not be more accessible to them, at least in many departments.—*New York Daily Times.*

GLACIERS.—These masses of ice among the Alps are according to Mr. Hitchcock, sometimes three miles long; their thickness varying from eighty to one hundred and eighty feet. Some descend to 3,000 feet others terminate as high as 7.000 or 8,000 feet. They originate from seas of ice on the crest of the Alps, which contain from 100 to 300 square miles. They are enormous streams of ice sent down the sides of the mountains at the average rate of about a foot a day throughout the year. In a single case the advance was 4,400 feet in nine years. As glaciers advance, they break off, and carry with them immense masses of rock. Glaciers are suspended upon the flanks of other mountains besides the Alps. Mr. Hitchcock says. When the slope down which the glacier descends is very steep, or it is crowded to the edge of a precipise, huge masses sometimes are broken off by gravity, called avalanches.

When they occur the steep shore of the ocean in high attitudes, the great mass of ice, loaded perhaps with detritus, is precipitated into the sea, and constitutes an iceburg. Icebergs are sometimes a mile in diameter, and rise 250 or 300 feet above the surface of the sea, and must sink more than 2000 feet below; as every cubic foot above, implies eight cubic feet below the surface. Many rocks in North America were carried by icebergs that had drifted from the frigid zone, and were deposited where they are now found.

The Providence Journal says, that "the subscription intended to relieve Marshfield of its incumbrances, and to secure the estate to the descendants of Mr. Webster, lags, and that it will not probably be carried out." On the other hand, the Boston Courier states, "that it is now certain that every thing at Mansfield which the public would desire to see preserved, as a permanent memorial of the great statesman, will be secured for that purpose. Whether his testamentary wishes in relation to his birthplace in New Hampshire will be also carried into effect, must depend on the future action of his friends.

GAYETY IN PARIS.—Mr. Walsh writes, "After a long residence in this city, I don't remember having seen Paris present a more brilliant appearance than now. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, the equipages are numerous, and gorgeous in their liveries and trappings. From the hours of two until six, the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne are crowded with carriages and equestrians; a stranger, on his first walk in these fashionable promenades, would suppose that he had made his *debut* in this great metropolis on a gala day, when all the world had poured fourth to display beautiful toilettes, and the luxuries of fine horses and splendid carriages. The streets are also unusually gay; the shops presenting a beautiful spectacle."

ROUGE IN FASHION AT PARIS.—It appears from late Paris letters, that "the fashion of wearing rouge, which, for many years past, has been confined to the elderly ladies, is now revived and adopted by the ... fairest in the ...

Washington Races.

Some Democrat, with a jovial spirit and a sharp sense of the ridiculous, writes from Washington to the Newburyport Union. He laughs at the endless crowd of office hunters, gives a graphic description of the army of hungry customers who haunt the Attorney General's office, and narrates the following incidents:

The other day a short fat gentleman, from Essex South, attempted to stop Gen. Cushing as he was sta ting for another part of the city on special business. This is the story all:

Applicant. "Gen. Cushing!"

Gen. C. "Ah! glad to see you—understand the whole matter—have the greatest respect for you—can't stop now. Good morning."

Applicant. "Just one minute—I want to see you very much."

Gen. C. "Shall be back in half an hour; or you must go with me," running.

The applicant, an old stager, declares he will go with him, and out they shoot from the back door, over the gardens, the fat man panting and trying to talk, and the Attorney General striking a bee line for his destination. At last the asthmatic catches a breath, and cries, "Can't stand it any longer! must give up!" "Sorry to lose your company," replies the General, "but business is pressing." The fat man holds a post, gasps two or three times, a terrible night succeeds, and he declares that he will not be found on the turf again, pitted against such mettle.

TIT FOR TAT.—A correspondent of the Washington *Republic* mentions that the clerks recently removed from the Department of the Interior were notified of their dismissal by printed letters, which he considers an ominous circumstance, indicating an intention to carry on a wholesale business. To this the *Union* replies:

If there is any impropriety in using printed circulars for such a purpose, the responsibility must rest with the late administration, inasmuch as the identical blanks made use of in the Interior Department were printed four years ago for the use of Mr. Ewing; and when they were found a few days since, a proper regard for economy required that they should not be thrown away, but be made serviceable. We have not been informed how many of the Ewing blanks have been found, and we cannot, therefore, say whether the supply will equal the demand; but surely no good Whig will object to a style of address which was adopted by the Taylor cabinet.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—On the 28th of March, a man hailing from Marblehead, appeared at the City Register's office, Boston, to get a marriage certificate. He was accompanied by his intended, a well-known apple-woman of Boston. They obtained their certificate and started off in pursuit of a clergyman to finish the ceremony. On their way, however, the happy couple drank so often that the Minister, on perceiving their condition, refused to perform the ceremony. Another, however, was found who made the two one, but by this time they were both so much intoxicated as to have but little ability to find their way home. The next day the bride assumed her duties at her usual stand, but was so much intoxicated that she soon fell over, carrying with her her stock in trade, and the police were obliged to put her in the watch house, where some twelve hours of the honey-moon were spent. Monday morning the bride appeared at the City Register's office to find out the *name* of her husband, which, in consequence of the various mishaps attending the bridal ceremonies, had slipped her memory. Having been accommodated in this respect, she departed, it is supposed, to search for her missing husband.

"[illegible] it is any use to ... poor Ward, a back ... [illegible]

Finds as a matter marriage day.

Life is long, and youth is fleeting,
And our hearts, though light and gay,
Still, like pleasant drums, are beating
Wedding marches all the way.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dum, driven cattle!
But a heroine—a wife!

Trust no future, however pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act to the living present!
Heart within and hope ahead!

Lives of married folks remind us
We can live our lives as well,
And, departing, leaves behind us
Such examples as shall "tell."

Such example, that another
Wasting time in idle sport,
A forlorn, unmarried brother,
Seeing, shall take heart and court.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart on triumph set;
Still contriving, still pursuing,
And each one a husband get!

Political Ladies.

"When lovely woman stoops to politics, and finds it doesn't pay,
What charm can wean her from her folly,
And put her in the proper way?
The only plan we can discover
Is the one we now propose;—
That she should obtain a lover,
Marry him and mend his hose."

Spring Showers.—BY WIDESWARTH.

March winds and April showers—'twas always said—
Bring forth the flowers that deck the bowers of earth;
The rain comes down, upon its mission sped,
And birds and leaves are springing into birth.
The germs shoot briskly forth, the old trees wave
Their branches in the air with seeming pride,
The grasses of the ground grow greenly brave,
And smile luxuriant on every side.
Oh! bless the vernal showers, so kindly given,
To fructify and beautify and cheer;
That show the love for man by bounteous heaven,
Written in verdure on the opening year!
But, though 'tis pleasing on the theme to dwell,
What can a fellow do who's got no umberel?

Type-Setting for Girls.

... Schr. Jerome, Warren, from Charleston, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. F. J. Cummings, Veasie, from Charleston, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr Sidney Price, Stephens, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Mt. Vernon, Mathews, from New York, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Champion, Bartlett, 24 hours from Charleston, with 100 sacks salt to Adams. Bro. & Co.

Steamer Henrietta, Hartman, from Fayetteville, to Wessel & Ellers.

22—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

CLEARED.

April 21—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

Schr. Two Mary's, Gautier, for Richmond, Va., by W. M. Harriss; with 60,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Alfred Harratt, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

22—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 8 hhds, 3 tcs. and 6 bbls. old iron, 6 boxes mdse., 8 bushels flaxseed, 94 bundles paper, 6 bales waste, 29 do. yarn, 179 do. cotton, 2 do. sheeting, 322 bbls. rosin, 1500 do. turpentine, 25 do. spirits turpentine, 86 casks rice, 716 bushels pea nuts, 20 bbls. copper ore.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 58 passengers.

23—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen; with 23 passengers.

Schr. Lamartine, Tylor, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 124 bales cotton, 2 bbls. flour, 290 do. spirits turpentine, 216 do rosin, 164 do. turpentine.

Schr. Thos. Denison, Sanders, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1,000 bbls. turpentine, 400 do. rosin, 210 bush. pea nuts.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 300 bbls. pitch, 118 do. tar, 629 do. rosin, 138 casks rice, 537 bushels pea nuts.

NEW YORK, April 20.—(Three previous days.)—Naval Stores.—There have been sales of 3 @ 4000 bbls. Turpentine (part to arrive.) supposed at $4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. for North County; 500 Tar, in order, part for export, $2 62½, in yard; 490 do. $2 75@$2 87½; 2500 North County common Rosin, $1 25, in yard, and $1 29@$1 30 delivered; 1000 do. $1 35; 1450 Wilmington, $1 55@$1 60; 1350 do, $1 42½@$1 45, delivered; 465 No. 2, $1 65; and 120 White, $5 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has again been an object of speculation; sales were made previous to yesterday of 2900 bbls. here, and 1000 in Boston and Philadelphia, at 53@54c., cash, there, & from 53 to 57, cash, and 58, time, here—after the above transactions, and the reduction of the stock to less than 2000 bbls., sales were made of 200 bbls. at 59@60 cents, cash, closing at these rates yesterday evening.

The stock of Turpentine here is very small, and there is little expected. The stock of Common Rosin is large, and the sales above show a decline.

Rice—We notice sales of about 350 tes. at $3 75@4 50, cash. The market is firm, without change in prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 21.—Bacon, 9½@10½c. Cotton, strictly prime, 10½@10¾c.; prime, 9½@10c.; fair, 9½@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 10, —@17c.; Bro. Sheetings, 7@7¼c.; Osnaburgs, 9½@10c. Feathers, 35@37c. Flour, superfine, $4 50@$4 80; fine, $4 25@$4 35; scratched, $4 ₱ bbl. Corn 60@65, Wheat 75@80, Oats 36@40, Peas 65@70, Rye 65@70c. ₱ bush. Lard, 10@11c. ₱ lb. Molasses—Cuba 24@27c., New Orleans 37½@40c. Salt—Liverpool $1 75, alum 40c. Apple Brandy, 50@55c.

Cotton—We continue our quotations, but would remark that the feeling for it is not quite as strong as it was a few days ago.

In other articles there is no change.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, April 22d.—Cotton.—Ordinary to Good Ordinary 8½@9¼; Middling to Good Middling 10¼@10¾; Middling Fair and Fair 10¾@11. The Long Cotton market has been very quiet this week; the high prices having driven buyers from the market. Rice.—The receipts, which comprise 1613 tierces, have been sold at prices ranging from 3¾@$4, the bulk going off within the range of 3¾@$3 13-16ths ₱ hundred. Bacon—There has been a decided improvement in the demand for both sides and shoulders, and prices towards the close of the week indicate rather an advancing tendency. A very large proportion of the sales have been at 8½ cents for sides. Sugar—Porto Rico 6¼c. Laguyra Coffee 9¼c. ₱ lb.

GENTS' BLACK LEGHORN HATS. Received this day—2 doz Extra Fine Black Leghorn Hats, at No. 1 Granite Row, Front st. C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRAB BEAVER HATS. 2 cases Gents' Drab Beavers, a summer Hat. Please call and examine them at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.
April 8, 1853. C. MYERS, Hatter.

GENTS' BLACK OPERA & FRENCH Hats. A splended stock just received and for sale low by C. MYERS, Hatter, No. 1 Granite Row.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

15 BBLS. of extra Family Flour;
50 Bags do. do. do.
15 Boxes fresh Soda Crackers;
5 bbls. do. do do.
5 kegs Goshen Butter;
25 bags Rio Coffee;
3 bbls prime Western Hams;
4 bhds. do. do. Shoulders;
15 bbls. N. O. Molasses, a prime article;
5 bales Cotton Yarn. Low for cash at
April 22d, 1853. GEORGE H. KELLEY'S.

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED.—6,000 lbs. of Prime N. C. Hog round; 40 bbls. City Mess Pork; 75 bbls. of Fayetteville Flour, fine, super. and cross; 10 super Canal; 5 Hiram Smith's Extra Family, in bags; buckwheat in bags; Colgate's Soap.
For sale cheap, by R. GRANT & BRO.
March 10, 1853. 27-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monnies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bennet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambrie;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, a large supply of Cane Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 15th, 1853. 11

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—As we pay cash for clean Cotton ... (and Cotton.) At the Fruit Depot.
WILKINSON & ESLER.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 500 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 100 lbs. Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 100 lbs. Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; Ground Vandigris; Pumacles Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Sienna; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Lamp Black; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 dos. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 4 doz. Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 dos. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne; Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salves; Tooth Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 dos. Patent Buttons; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Assorsons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 Imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 6 boxes Townsand's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz. Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. I. Senna, 1 bbl. Gran Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 case Sal. Sodas, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 dos. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION in its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralizes the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.

Sold in Wilmington by C. DuPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.
January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.

NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical